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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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Vipin Samar

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ORACLE INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

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DAVIS, CA 95618-7759

EXAMINER

NGUYEN, CAM LINH T

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2161

DATE MAILED: 07/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/741,680	Applicant(s) SAMAR, VIPIN	
	Examiner CamLinh Nguyen	Art Unit 2161	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 May 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 49-66 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 49-66 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This Office Action is response to amendment filed on 5/12/2006.
2. Applicant's amendments to claims 49-66 are acknowledged. Consequently, objection to claim 62 – 66 is withdrawn; rejection to claim 49 – 60 is withdrawn; claims 49 – 66 are currently pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 49 – 50, 54 – 56, 60 – 62, 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over D. Richard Kuhn (U.S. 6,023,765) in view of Sweet et al (U.S. 2002/0031230 A1).

♦ As per claims 49, 55, 61

Kuhn discloses a method/a computer-readable storage medium (corresponds to MLS system, col. 4, lines 25 - 30) and an apparatus for managing a database system comprising:

- “Receiving a command to perform an administrator function involving a user within the database system” (See Fig. 3, col.7, lines 65 - 66). Any type of users can make the command in the privileged classes (Fig. 1, element 10). “Involving a user within the

database system” corresponds to a object or documents or employ resources (col.4, lines 53 – 56).

- “Determining if the user is a sensitive user who is empowered to access sensitive data in the database system”. In this case, the Examiner interpret the phrase “the user is a sensitive user who is empowered to access sensitive data in the database system” as a “document or employ resource” that are protected in the system. The object is attached label such as “CONFIDENTIAL, SECRET, TOP SECRET” (col.6, lines 53 – 55). Kuhn teaches that in order to access to the object, it must determine the sensitivity level of the information (Col. 10, lines 10 – 12).
- “ If the user is not a sensitive user, and if the command is received from a normal database administrator for the database system, allowing the administrative function to proceed” (See col. 7, lines 18 – 24, 65 – col. 8, lines 4). Kuhn teaches that the system would only allow the use access to the object when the security levels equal or less than his/her own clearance level using the mapping. Therefore, if the document is not sensitive (not a sensitive user) such as having labeled “confidence”, and the user is having a “confidence” level (normal administrator), then the systems will “allowing the administrative function to proceed”.
- “ If the user is a sensitive user, and if the command is received from a normal database administrator, preventing the normal database administrator from performing the administrative function involving the sensitive user” (See col. 7, lines 18 – 24, 65 – col. 8, lines 4). As discussed above, Kuhn teaches that the system would only allow the use access to the object when the security levels equal or less than his/her own clearance

level using the mapping. Therefore, if the document is sensitive (a sensitive user) such as having labeled “top secret”, and the user is having a “confidence” level (normal administrator), then the systems will “disable the administrative function to proceed”.

- “ If the user is a sensitive user, and if the command is received from a security officer who is the only database administrator empowered to perform administrative functions for sensitive users, allowing the administrative function to proceed”. Again, by applying the same test above, the system would allow the security officer to perform the administrative function since the security officer is the highest level in the database system.
- “ A command receiving mechanism configured to receive a command” corresponds to the external system 24 (See Fig. 2, element 24).

Kuhn does not clearly teach that the database system has a plurality of administrators, and at least one of the pluralities of administrators is a security officer who can perform administrative functions on sensitive objects.

However, Sweet, on the other hand, discloses a security system that comprises:

- “ Plurality of administrators” page 7, paragraph 0090.
- “The sensitive object” See page 6, paragraph 0081.
- “ Wherein at least one of the plurality of administrators is a security officer who can perform administrative functions on sensitive objects” See page 7, paragraph 0090.
- “ Wherein an administrator in the plurality of administrators who is not a security officer cannot become a sensitive user and thereby obtain access to sensitive objects indirectly” See page 7, paragraph 0091. Wherein, “an administrator in the plurality of administrators

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who is not a security officer” can be a normal administrator in domain 125, who is responsible for the configuration and management only.

- “If the object is not a sensitive object, and if the command is received from an administrator who is not a security officer; allowing the administrative function to proceed” page 7, paragraph 0090 – 0091, 0152.
- “If the object is a sensitive object, and if the command is received from an administrator who is not a security officer, disallowing the administrative function” page 7, paragraph 0090 – 0091, 0165.

As discussed above, the Sweet discloses a hierarchical administrative group according to different levels of administrative tasks (see page 3 paragraph 0035 of Sweet), and Kuhn teaches that depending on user privileges, the system will allow the user to access to the object (See col. 7, lines 18 – 24, 65 – col. 8, lines 4 of Kuhn).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Sweet into the system of Kuhn because both invention were available and the teaching of Sweet provides secure electronic access to the system; the combination would protect the database more secure by using different administrator levels so that an administrator in the plurality of administrators who is not a security officer (using administrator group in Sweet) cannot perform administrative functions on sensitive object (using Kuhn invention).

♦ As per claims 50, 56, 62, Kuhn and Sweet disclose:

- “A request to perform an operation” corresponds to “a command to perform an administrative function” See Fig. 3, col.7, lines 65 – 66 of Kuhn.

- “ If the data item is a sensitive data item containing sensitive information and if the request is received from a sensitive user who is empowered to access sensitive data, allowing the operation to proceed if the sensitive user has access rights to the sensitive data item” The Examiner in this case will interpret the “data item” as “document” in Kuhn reference. Again, by applying the same test above, the system would allow the sensitive user who is empowered to access sensitive data to perform the administrative function since the sensitive user is the highest level in the database system (See col. 7, lines 18 – 24, 65 – col. 8, lines 4 of Kuhn).
 - “ If the data item is a sensitive data item and the request is received from a user who is not a sensitive user, disallowing the operation” (See col. 7, lines 18 – 24, 65 – col. 8, lines 4). As discussed above, Kuhn teaches that the system would only allow the use access to the object when the security levels equal or less than his/her own clearance level using the mapping. Therefore, if the document is sensitive (a sensitive data) such as having labeled “top secret”, and the user is having a “confidence” level (not a sensitive user), then the systems will “disable the administrative function to proceed”.
- ◆ As per claims 54, 60, 66, Kuhn and Sweet disclose:
- “ Wherein if the user is not a sensitive user, and if the command to perform the administrative function is received from a security officer, the method further comprises allowing the security officer to perform the administrative function on the user” See col. 7, lines 18 – 24, 65 – col. 8, lines 4 of Kuhn.

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5. Claims 51 – 53, 57 – 59, 63 – 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over D. Richard Kuhn (U.S. 6,023,765) in view of Sweet et al (U.S. 2002/0031230 A1) as applied to claims 49 - 50 above, and further in view of Minear et al (U.S. 5,983,350).

◆ As per claim 51 - 53, 57 – 59, 63 – 66, Kuhn and Sweet disclose:

The combination of Kuhn and Sweet fail to disclose:

- “ Wherein if the data item is a sensitive data item, if the operation is allowed to proceed, and if the operation involves retrieval of the data item, the method further comprises decrypting the data item using an encryption key after the data item is retrieved”.

However, this is a well-known technique in the art to protect the data when transferring in the network. Minear provided an example of it. Minear teaches a method for securely transferring information in the network (col. 1, lines 8 – 11, Minear) comprising the decrypting/encrypting data (col. 2, lines 52 – 64, Minear). Minear also teaches that the encryption key is stored in a table (col. 7, lines 29 – 35, Minear).

It would have been obvious to one with ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply the teaching of Minear into the combination of Kuhn/Sweet because the combination would protect the data more secure and prevent the unauthorized user to access the data.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed 5/12/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that Kuhn does not teach a special administrator who manages only sensitive users (page 9 of the Remark). The Examiner respectfully disagrees.

First of all, the claims language did not clearly state that the “special administrator who manages only sensitive users”. Instead, the claims language stated, “ a security officer who is the only database administrator empowered to perform administrative function involving sensitive user”. Therefore, the security officer or “special administrator” can either perform administrator function on either sensitive user or normal user.

Secondly, the Examiner did not use the Kuhn reference to teach about the security officer or the “special administrator”. Instead, the Examiner uses the Sweet reference to disclose this. In Sweet reference, the security officer is the highest level that can create and maintain the information in the domain (paragraph 0090). The applicant also admitted that the Sweet reference manages the security profile (page 9 of the remark). Therefore, the Kuhn and Sweet references clearly disclose a special administrator who manages only sensitive user.

Applicant argues that there is nothing in Kuhn or Sweet suggesting protecting sensitive data and sensitive users using a security officer who is the only database administrator empowered to perform administrative functions on sensitive users (page 10 of the Remark). The Examiner respectfully disagrees.

As discussed above, Sweet teaches that the security officer is the highest level that can create and maintain the information in the domain (paragraph 0090). The applicant also admitted that the Sweet reference manages the security profile (page 9 of the remark). Therefore, the security office in this embodiment is the only database administrator empowered to perform administrative functions on sensitive users. Applicant refers to paragraph 0247 stated that there is multiple administrators can maintain the security user (page 9 of the Remark). However, this is just a general situation. In particular situation, the security officer is the highest person can

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create or grant the authority to the administrators (paragraph 0090). Depend on the size of the domain, the security officer can grant only one database administrator to manage the user profile or sensitive user data. Therefore, in this situation, the security officer is the only database administrator empowered to perform administrative functions on sensitive users as claimed in the claims invention.

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CamLinh Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-4024. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, GAFFIN JEFFREY A can be reached on (571) 272-4146146. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571 – 273- 8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Art Unit 2161
LN


FRANTZ COBY
PRIMARY EXAMINER